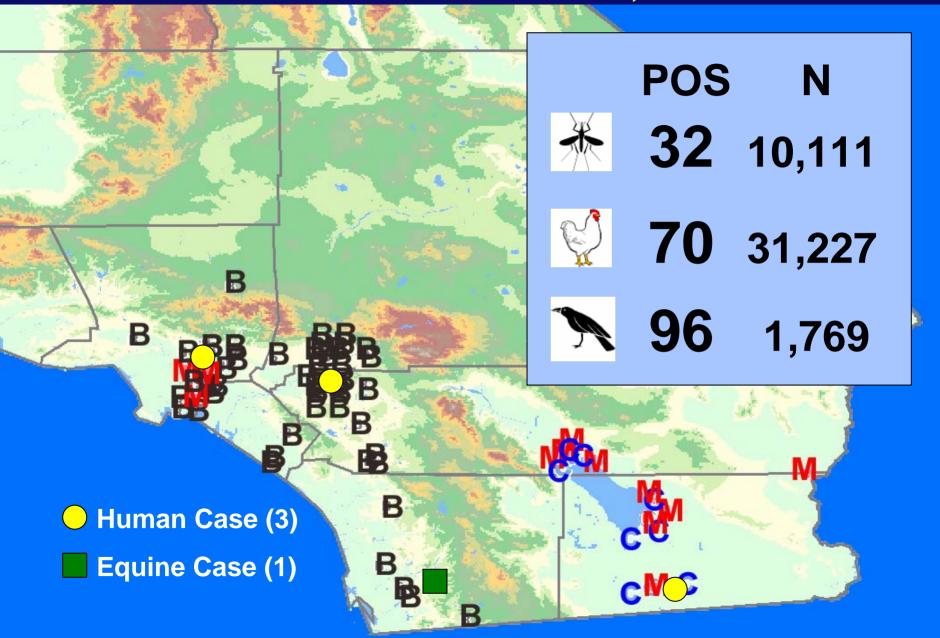
West Nile Virus Emergency Proclamation California 2007

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Vector-Borne Disease Section
California Department of Public Health

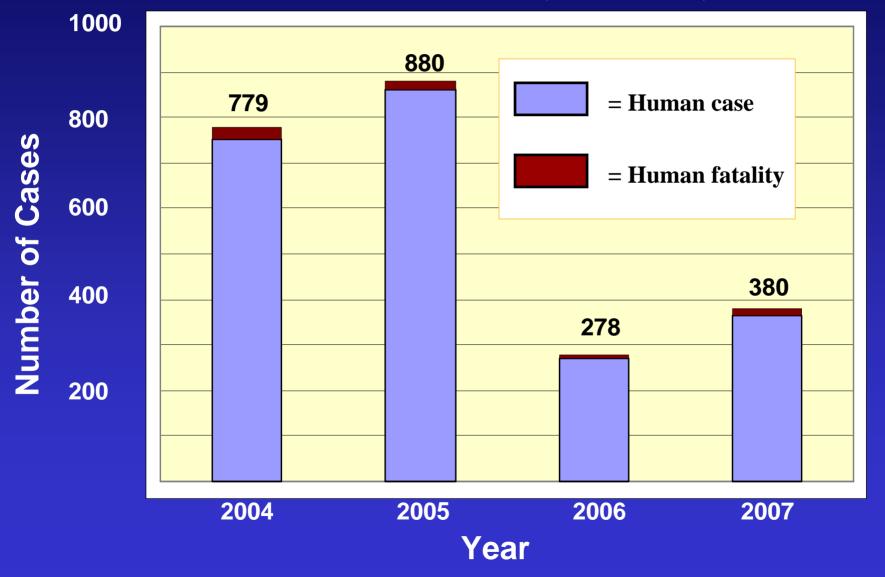




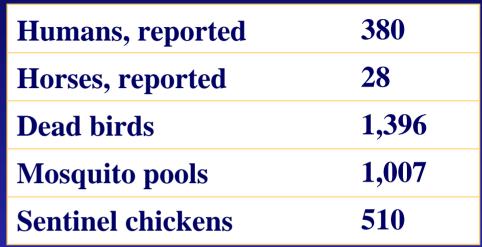
WNV in California, 2003



Human Cases: 2004 - 2007 total = 2320 (71 fatal)







30 counties with human cases

WNV activity (no human cases)

WNV activity (number of human cases with known onset date)

WNV State of Emergency

➤ We likely would have had more human cases had it not been for the Governor's Emergency Proclamation on August 2, 2007



WNV human cases through July

2004	2005	2006	2007
54	56	16	56

- State of Emergency Proclamation: <u>August 2, 2007</u>
 - Orders 1 to 11
- Governor's Executive Order: <u>August 13, 2007</u>
 - Allocated up to \$10 million for mosquito control and West Nile virus surveillance
- Governor's Executive Order: August 20, 2007
 - Allocated up to \$500,000 to CDFG for vegetation management on state-owned wetland wildlife areas
- Governor's Executive Order: September 10, 2007
 - Allowed funds previously allocated to be awarded to local agencies to enhance education of the general public on WNV prevention, expand outreach to the medical community, and intensify human case surveillance

Orders 1 & 2; Executive Orders

- Allocated up to \$11.35 million
- Funds immediately (August 7) awarded to counties at highest risk of WNV transmission (Kern, San Joaquin, Colusa, Glenn)
- Total funds awarded: over \$6.2 million
 - 10 funding phases (August 7 to October 15)
 - 67 local agencies
 - 36 counties



Application Process

- Emergency award funding based on both the current risk of WNV transmission and on immediate resource needs of the applicant agency
- Applicants required to provide a justification for requested funds, including how the funds would reduce current risk of WNV transmission
- Current risk documented using the WNV semi-quantitative risk assessment table

Risk Factors

Runoff Temperature Human Cases Rainfall¹ **Environmental Conditions Adult Mosquito Vector Abundance Virus Isolation Rate** Chicken

Seroconversions

Equine Cases

Proximity of virus activity to populated areas

> **Dead Bird Infections**

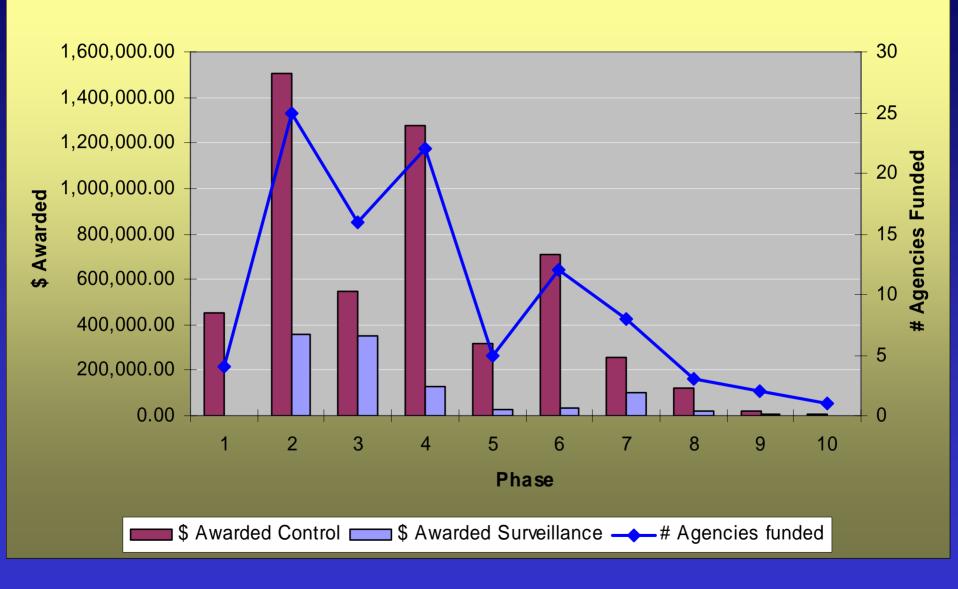
Average

Overall Risk Level Scale 1 to 5

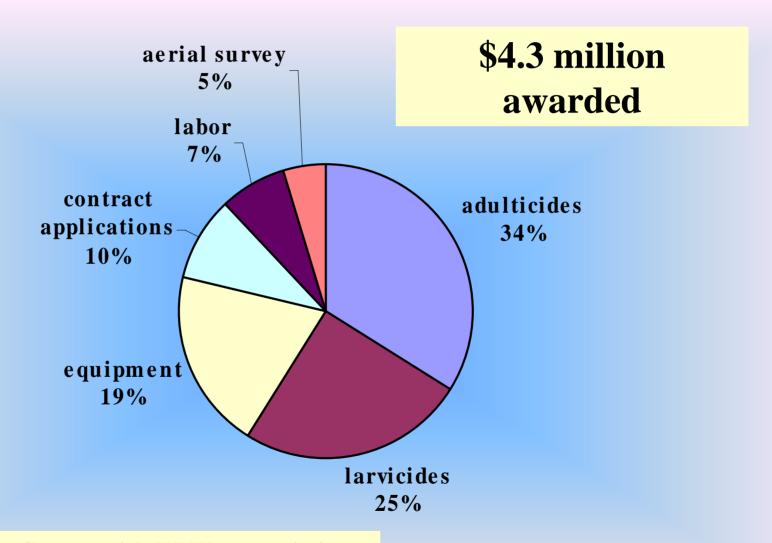
- Funds distributed via local assistance awards (had to expended by 12/31/07)
- Initially, funds could only be used for mosquito control or WNV surveillance
- Allowed expenditures:
 - salary for temporary (seasonal) personnel or for overtime not previously budgeted for existing staff
 - mosquito control products
 - mosquito control or surveillance equipment
 - contracts for aerial application of mosquito control products or aerial surveillance for "green" swimming pools

- After September 10 funds also could be used for WNV public education, medical community outreach, and/or human case surveillance
- Allowed expenditures:
 - salary for temporary personnel or OT
 - costs associated with public education and outreach (advertising, printing, etc.)
 - costs associated with human case surveillance (lab supplies, etc.)

Surveillance and Control Funding

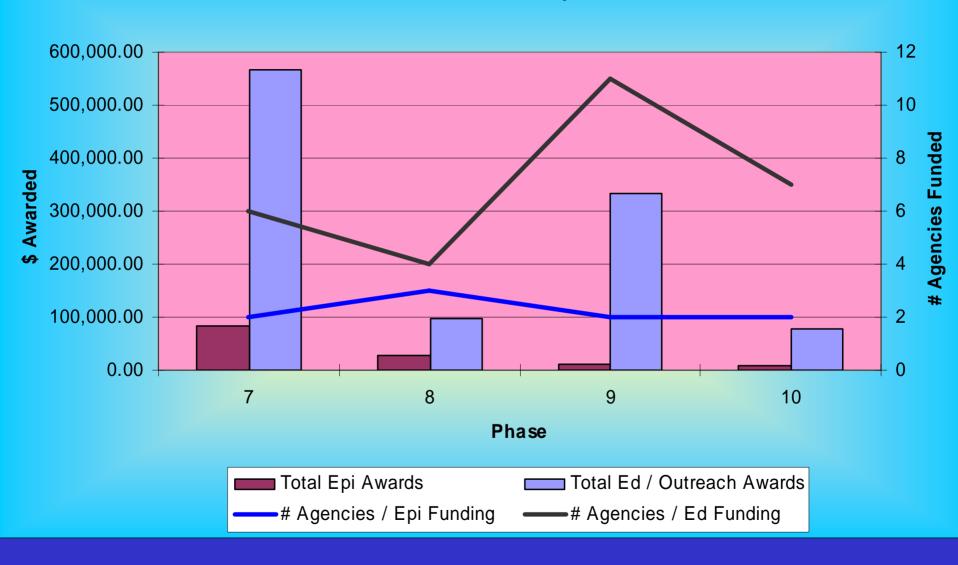


Mosquito Control Funding

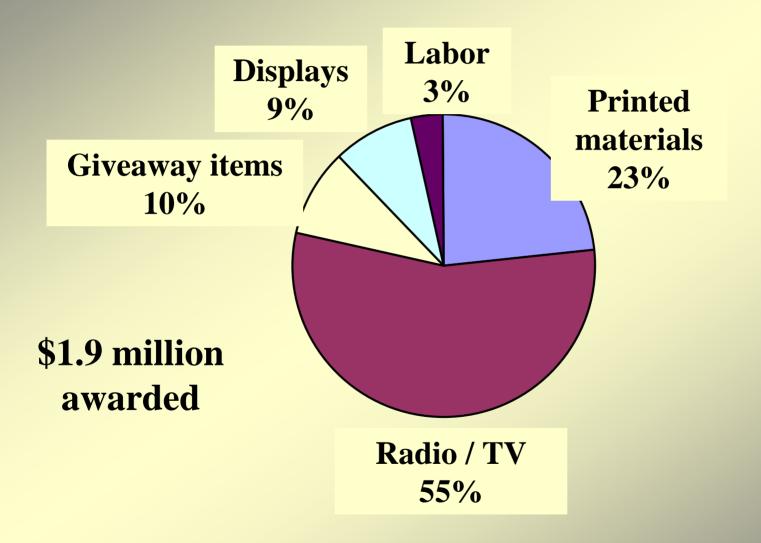


Funding criteria: Current risk WNV transmission, immediate resource needs of local agency

Education / Outreach / Epi Awards



Ed / Outreach / Epi Awards Breakdown



■ Printed materials ■ Radio / television □ Giveaw ay items □ Displays ■ Labor

- CDPH coordinate with other state agencies and local vector control to develop a best management plan for mosquito control on state-owned properties
- Stakeholder meeting held October 18
- 13 agencies represented, including MVCAC
- Draft plan under review
- Expected completion and implementation April 2008

- CDPH work with UC to determine what resources are needed to further advance research on the ecology and epidemiology of WNV
- Proposal developed and sent to Governor's office recommending:
 - Ongoing funds to CDPH and CVEC to promote understanding of WNV through comprehensive, statewide surveillance program
 - Ongoing funds to UC MRP to promote a broad spectrum of research on WNV and mosquito biology and control

CDPH work with local agencies and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to address "green" pool problem

Developed and distributed a "green" pool information flyer

WANTED

LOCATIONS OF NEGLECTED SWIMMING POOLS

ALIAS: "GREEN" POOLS



DEPRESSED HOUSING MARKETS AND FORECLOSURES HAVE LED TO MANY NEGLECTED OR "GREEN" SWIMMING POOLS IN CALIFORNIA.

- Pools that are not maintained grow algae and bacteria, leading to "green" swimming pools.
- 🕏 Mosquitoes lay their eggs in "green" pools. These eggs hatch into larvae that become adult mosquitoes.
- Mosquitoes from "green" pools can transmit WNV once they feed on an infected bird.

➡ These WNV-infected mosquitoes can bite <u>you</u> and infect <u>you</u> with WNV!

WHAT DO I DO IF I HAVE, OR SOMEONE I KNOW HAS, A "GREEN" POOL?



- Developed and distributed a Q&A sheet on mosquito management strategies for untended pools and vacant properties
- BTHA (Department of Real Estate)
 - Issued electronic advisory alert to CEOs of financial institutions engaged in property management; encouraged to drain or maintain pools
 - Notified real estate brokers in "high risk" counties of problem
 - Posted information on website

- ➤ CDPH implement a supplemental program of mosquito control in afflicted counties to minimize mosquito production and reduce WNV transmission risk
- Contacted local vector control agencies in regions with highest WNV activity
- Provided technical assistance
- Supported further development of new mosquito control programs in regions previously without services

Executive Order (August 20) \$500,000 to CDFG

- CDPH allocate funds to CDFG for vegetation and water management in wetland wildlife areas to reduce mosquito production and WNV transmission risk
- In consultation with MVCAC, funds dispersed to wildlife wetland areas in eight counties

Total State Funding to Local Agencies (over \$21 million)

2005-06: \$12 million

2006-07: \$3 million

2007: \$6.2 million



➤ Initial funds allowed for mosquito control infrastructure to be enhanced throughout California

> In conclusion, emergency funding to enhance mosquito control, WNV surveillance, and public education appeared to have been effective at reducing WNV transmission and concurrent illness and death from WNV infection in 2007

